1: Steinen, Karl von den. Durch Central-Brasilien. Expedition zur Erforschung des Schingú im Jahre 1884 /Through Central Brazil. Expedition for the Exploration of the Xingu in the Year 1884/. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1886.

Pp. xii, 372; 3 maps; 16 plates; numerous text illustrations and tables; glossary; index. /HRAF MS: pp. ix, 185/.

Yale: Brazil Ehh 1884. DLC: F2513.S82. DLC card: 3-2/397.

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Frieda Schütze.
Only pp. 98-133, 157-84, 191-215, 219-26, 235-44, 251-67, and 282-85, plates facing pp. 322 and 326, and p. 367, and end map have been processed.

/This source consists of a detailed travel report of the von den Steinen expedition through the Xingu area of Brazil by canoe from June through October of 1884. During these five months, the expedition visited the villages of at least four different tribes, and encountered members of a number of additional tribes. The data are presented in the format of a travel account, and include both geographical and anthropological observations, plus information gleaned from interviews. On geography, there is good coverage of climate, topography, flora, and fauna.

The anthropological data cover a broad range of topics from descriptive somatology to language, but few topics are treated in any depth, and the information is largely limited to those facets which could be easily observed, such as population and settlement patterns, subsistence activities, travel and transportation,

1: Steinen, Karl von den.

material culture, and so forth. Various tribes are treated in the order in which they were encountered by the expedition, and the data have been marked for the appropriate OWC code. The following is a list of the tribes covered, together with page references, and the length of time spent with each tribe: Bacairi (SP7), pp. 1-63, 14 June - 24 Aug.; Custenau (SP18 Waura), pp. 64-71, 27 Aug.; Trumai (SP23), pp. 72-80, 31 Aug. - group of travelers, no village seen; Suya (SP21), pp. 84-112, 3 Sept. - 11 Sept.; Manitsaua (SP6 Aueto), pp. 100-101, 5 Sept. - a few captives in a Suya village; and Yuruna (SQ26), pp. 116-49, c. 21 Sept. - c. 11 Oct. Some Bacairi legends are given on pp. 149-53, and there is an excellent end map showing the area traveled and the location of the tribal villages visited./

Field date: 1884
Analyst: Robert O. Lagacé

Evaluation: Physician and Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1966-1967

2: Steinen, Karl von den. Inter den Naturvölkern Zentral-Brasiliens. Reiseschilderung und Ergebnisse der Zweiten Schingú-Expdition 1887-1888 /Among the Primitive Peoples of Central Brazil. A Travel Account and the Results of the Second Xingu Expedition 1887-1888/. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1894.

Pp. xvi, 571; 30 plates; 145 text illus.; index; fold. end map. /HRAF MS: pp. xix, 684; including 27 plates, 143 text illus. and end map./

Yale: Brazil Ehh 887S. DLC: F2576.S83. DLC card No.: 6-8168.

Translated from the German fe the Human Relations Area Files by Frieda Schütze.

Pages processed for the Files: rontisplece and title page, pp. v-xv, 46-132, 153-518, 523-552, 563-571, and folded end map.

/The principal members o this second von den Steinen expedition, in addition to Karl, were his cousin, Wilhelm, an artist, Dr Paul Ehrenreich, who did the photography and anthropometric measurements, and Dr. Peter 'ogel, whose interests were geography and geology. Approximately two months - from 10 September 1887 to 13 November 1887 - were spent traveling among the tribes located along the Kuliseu River /in the Upper Xingu area. The villages of seven different tribes were visited, the tribes leing the Bacairi (SP7), the Nahuqua (SP25), the Mehinaku (SP18), the Aueto (SP6), the Yaulapiti(SP18), the Kamayura (SP6), and the Trumai (SP23). A few informants

2: Steinen, Karl von den.

from two other tribes - the Waura (SP18) and the Yaruma (SP25) - were also interviewed, although their villages were not seen. About one month - i.e. half of the total time - was spent with the Bacairi, and it is their culture which is described most thoroughly. In fact, this undoubtedly constitutes the basic source on Bacairi ethnography. Villages of the other tribes were visited for periods of up to only several days each.

In contrast to the report of the first expedition (cf. 1: Steinen, this file), only the opening section of this report (pp. 1-126) is in the format of a travel account. The bulk of the monograph (pp. 126-410) consists of a detailed and valuable comparative topical description of anthropological data from the various Kulisehu tribes. The coverage includes both physical anthropology and the full range of ethnographic topics, as well as some culture history. Many of von den Steinen's analytical interpretations are highly speculative, but these do not detract from the value of the data per se. The most serious weakness, as might be expected, is the very inadequate treatment of social organization.

This comparative section is followed by three chapters (pp. 411-515) focusing mainly on a few other aspects of Bacairi culture, such as mythology, culture history, and art. Some comparative data are also included here, but to a lesser degree.

Next comes a short description of Paressi (SP19) ethnography (pp. 515-540). These data were obtained from interviews with twelve Paressi informants summoned to the town of Cuyaba for this purpose in February, 1888.

The final major section of the book (pp. 540-652) consists of a very interesting and useful description of various aspects of Bororo (SP8) ethnography. Some Bororo informants were interviewed at Cuyaba

2: Steinen, Karl von den.

in July 1887, and March 1888; but most of the data was obtained during a one month period of field research in a recently established Bororo settlement. In 1886 the Bororo of the Cuyaba region were settled by the Brazilian government in two military colonies on the S. Lourenço River. One of these, the colony of Thereza Christina located at the junction of the Prata River, was the research locale during the period 15 March 1888 to 18 April 1888.

This source concludes with an Appendix (pp. 653-663) consisting of an orthographic note and archival data on various Mato Grosso tribes, and the end map reproduced on pp. 664-684.

Generally, data in the comparative section (pp. 157-410) have been marked only for those OWC groups for which a File has been developed; in addition to the Bacairi (SP7), these are the Bororo (SP8) and the Trumai (SP23). Marking for other OWC groups was done, however, when the data could be most efficiently handled in that way. Otherwise comparative data were marked for asterisked category 171, except when categories 141 and 142 are used, since these incorporate a comparative or distributional dimension. /

Field date: 1887-1888
Analyst: Robert O. Lagacé

Evaluation: Physician & Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1966, 1967

3: Abreu, João Capistrano de. Os Bacaeris [The Bacairi]. In his Ensaios e Estudos (Critica e Historia), Third Series, pp. 217-274. Rio de Janeiro: Livraria Briguiet, 1938.

Yale: Brazil Cwbr f931a v.3 [HRAF MS: pp. 52]. DLC: F2521.A15. DLC card no.: 42-9649.

Translated from the Portuguese for the Human Relations Area Files by A. Brunel.

/This is primarily an account on the language of the Bacairi Indians with a good amount of sample words and texts. It also contains a discussion of the mythology and religion of these Indians./

Field date: ca. 1892
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1968-1969

4: Schmidt, Max. Los Bakairi /The Bacairi/. Revista do Museu Paulista, New Series, Vol. 1, pp. 11-58. Sao Paulo: 1947.

Yale: Sioh 692 II.1-2. /HRAF MS: pp. 1-81./

Translated from the Spanish for the Human Relations Area Files by A. Brunel.

/This is an account of the history of the Bacairi from the visit of Karl v.d. Steinen at the end of the 19th century until 1927, the last visit of the author among these Indians. During this period of time numerous socio-political and cultural changes took place among the Bacairi. Part of the book is a detailed description of material culture, primarily of basketry work. The author is describing three different Bacairi groups: the Eastern, Western, and Xinguanos: the latter being a mixed group. Data on these three groups are merged in this account./

Field date: 1927
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1969

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SP7 Bacairi

5: Altenfelder Silva, Fernando. O Estada de Uanki entre os Bakairi [The Ianki State among the Bacairi]. Sociologia, vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 259-271. São Paulo: Escola de Sociobgia e Política de São Paulo, 1950.

U.S. Department of Labor. [HRAF MS: pp. 1-16.]

Translated from the Portuguese for the Human Relations Area Files by A. Bunel.

/Certain aspects of the culture of the Bakairi Indians of Mato Grosso are brefly described: their technology, kinship terminology, pantheon, ceremonies, shamanism, and the series ofritualistic seclusions, or uanki, that occur at intervals during the life cycle: at birth, at puberty, at death and upon becoming a shaman. Ritualistic seclusion, or uanki, is a means of defense against harm of supenatural origin, and also for becoming shaman./

Field date: 1947
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1969

6: Oberg, Kalervo. The Bacairi. In his, Indian Tribes of Northern Mato Grosso, Brazil. Smithsonian Institution, Institute of Social Anthropology, Publication No. 15, pp. 69-81, 114, 119, 121, 127, 136. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

bibliography

HRAF Copy DLC: E 51. S4 No. 15. DLC card no.: 53-60626

/This study presents a brief but well-rounded account of the Bacairi based on the author's field work among these people living on the Government Indian Post (Simão Lopes) on the Rio Paranatinga during June 1947. It should be noted that the information presented in this source, obtained primarily from informants, relates to an earlier period in Bacairi history (ca. 1907) when they lived on the Rio Kuliseu. Data presented pertain to: settlement patterns, subsistence activities, house types, furniture, language, culture history and early European contacts, population, dress and personal ornaments, organization of labor, social organization, the life cycle, puberty rites, marriage, burial, shamanism, games, ceremonialism and mythology. Kinship charts are also presented at the end of the source relating to the Bacairi, Trumai and Bororo, with a brief analysis of the Bororo kinship system./

Field date: 1947
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1965